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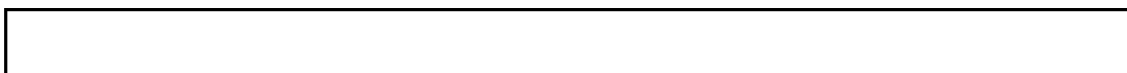
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

DIA and DOS  
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
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1 November 1965

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

[REDACTED]

25X1

2. Indonesia: Communist opposition to army is increasing in Central Java. (Page 3)
3. Rhodesia: Unilateral Declaration of Independence temporarily averted, but little hope for favorable settlement exists. (Page 5)
4. USSR: At least four new missiles are expected to be unveiled in upcoming October Revolution Parade. (Page 6)

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25X1

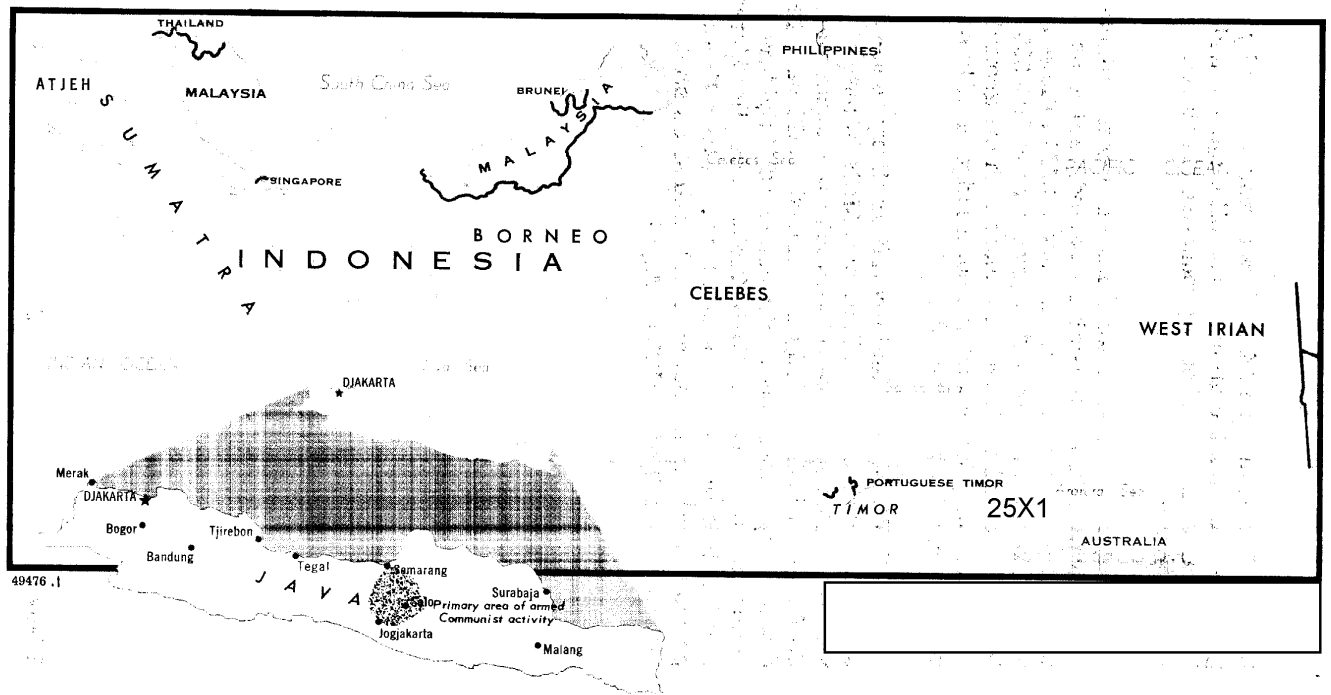
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25X1

**Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt**

25X1

1 NOV 65 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map



Indonesia: Communist opposition to the army in Central Java is increasing.

The army has announced that 50 Communists were killed in a "battle" on 27 October with air force troops near the central Javanese city of Jogjakarta. An army spokesman in Central Java has stated that two regions near Jogjakarta are now "under the control of counter-revolutionaries."

On 29 October President Sukarno met again with the Supreme Operations Command (KOTI). Afterward, Information Minister Achmadi told the press that Sukarno felt that security in Central Java had returned to normal. Sukarno obviously wants to avoid denouncing or even mentioning the rising armed Communist activity.

The campaign against Foreign Minister Subandrio is still gathering steam. On 29 October a Djakarta Moslem newspaper and a leading Moslem political party openly called for the expulsion of Subandrio from the cabinet. According to an unconfirmed press report, Subandrio has now been replaced as head of the Central Intelligence Bureau (BPI) by an army general, Brig. Gen. Sugiarto.

Former Indonesian air force chief, Marshal Dani, sent out of the country on an air force purchasing mission, arrived in Amsterdam on 30 October.

25X1

25X1

After several changes of plans, Brig. Gen. Sukendro, who is close to General Nasution, left Indonesia on 29 October for a three-month tour of Asia, Africa, and Europe. The trip, ordered by Sukarno, will deprive Nasution of a valuable staff officer.

(continued)

1 Nov 65

3

25X1

In the most recent development in the current Peking-Djakarta rift, the US Embassy in Djakarta reports that Indonesia has suspended its exports to Communist China. No press announcement to this effect has yet appeared, possibly because Sukarno has not been consulted or if consulted did not agree. The embassy comments that this and other recent anti-Chinese incidents are products of the widespread belief in Djakarta that Communist China, if not directly involved in the 30 September coup attempt, had at least foreknowledge of it.

If the ban stands, Indonesia will be hard pressed to find an alternate market for the rubber which made up the bulk of its exports to Communist China, and its unfavorable balance of payments problem will further deteriorate.

25X1

1 Nov 65

4

25X1

Rhodesia: [A last-minute agreement by Prime Ministers Smith and Wilson to a joint Royal Commission has temporarily averted a Rhodesian Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), but there is little hope that a favorable settlement will be reached.]

[The joint commission is to decide whether the 1961 Constitution, "with adjustments to make this country independent," would be acceptable to the people as a whole. Wilson stated that the commission should reach a decision in about two months. Two of his top aides will remain in Salisbury to work out the commission's terms of reference.]

[The proposal came at the end of five days of fruitless talks in Salisbury. It appears to be primarily an attempt by both governments to gain time. Smith remained adamant on his demand for immediate independence under the present constitution, and apparently did not make any concession to Wilson's insistence on advancement toward African majority rule. Smith's acceptance of the commission proposal suggests he would prefer to avoid a disruptive and economically harmful UDI. He is under heavy pressure for immediate action from his Rhodesia Front party, however, and he may not be able to hold the party in line.]

[Wilson reportedly was also unsuccessful in convincing the leaders of Rhodesia's divided African nationalist movement to modify significantly their demand for majority rule before independence. Preliminary indications are that the nationalists will reject the idea of a commission and charge that this is a stalling device of the UK. They are unlikely to reverse their previous hostility to the 1961 Constitution.]



USSR: At least four new missiles are expected to be unveiled in the upcoming October Revolution Anniversary parade.

All four of the weapons were canvas covered when observed by US attachés during parade rehearsals. From their position in the parade and general configuration, two of them appear to be new battlefield missiles. Both are mounted on wheeled vehicles, and one is similar in size to the FROG short range tactical rocket and the second to the 300-mile Shaddock missile.

The third weapon is mounted on the same tracked carrier as the mobile, solid propellant Scamp missile first paraded last May. It is about half again as long, however. Its position in the parade line of march suggests that it may be a mobile strategic missile.

The fourth weapon is located with the ground forces armored vehicles section of the parade and, based on the attachés' descriptions, appears to be a dual-mounted rocket on a light tank chassis.

In addition to the four new weapons, the Soviets are planning to exhibit most of the weapons shown in previous parades with the exception of the SS-3 and SS-4 MRBMs.

25X1

1 Nov 65

6

25X1

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

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The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

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The Under Secretary of the Treasury

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The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

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Commander in Chief, Pacific

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